United Nations E/C.2/2009/2/Add.13

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
20 October 2008

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2009 regular session
19-28 January 2009

Quadrennial reports for the period 2004-2007 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	2
2.	Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation	5
3.	International Association of Penal Law	8
4.	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development	10
5.	Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment	14

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

08-56025 (E) 101108

1. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation

(General; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action:

CIVICUS is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to strengthen citizen action and civil society throughout the world. CIVICUS' vision is a worldwide community of informed, inspired, committed people engaged in confronting the challenges facing humanity.

Examples of programmatic projects and activities: CIVICUS carries out its aims and objectives through a variety of programmes as follows: (a) Civil Society Index uses an action-research methodology to assess the state of civil society in countries around the world. The tool is now implemented in some fifty countries; (b) Civil Society Networks comprises groupings of civil society organisations (CSO) that contribute to the promotion of CIVICUS' values and mission; (c) Civil Society Watch mobilises quick, principled and helpful responses to events that threaten civil society's fundamental rights to collectively express itself, associate and organise throughout the world; (d) Knowledge, Development and Dissemination Programme develops and disseminates knowledge and information to strengthen civil society and raise citizen awareness on issues facing civil society worldwide; (e) Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability Programme enhances the legitimacy, transparency and accountability of CSOs and builds public trust by improving their governance; (f) Millennium Development Goals (MDG)/Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) convenes civil society and uses the MDGs as a unifying framework to galvanize joint mobilisation; (g) Participatory Governance Programme enhances the capacity of civil society to influence and participate in governance processes at the local, national and international levels; (h) The annual CIVICUS World Assembly serves as a primary venue for civil society practitioners, researchers, activists, concerned business leaders and representatives from development agencies; (i) Special Project on Volunteerism and Activism: In November 2006 CIVICUS renewed a 2004 Memorandum of Understanding at New Delhi, India with the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) and the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Programme.

PART II. Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations:

As a global civil society network in General Consultative Status, CIVICUS has, since 2004, intensified its contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, particularly in the areas of civil society and citizen participation at the United Nations; support for the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development and United Nations Reform.

i) **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:** CIVICUS has observed or participated actively in the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, among others:

Informal Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) Hearings, High-level Policy Dialogues, Special High-level Meetings, Open-ended informal consultations, General Assembly President Briefings to Civil Society, Civil Society Hearings, Non-governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), Department of Public Information (DPI), DPI/NGO Annual Conferences, NGO forums and the Global Compact.

United Nations Representative attended the following meetings:

2004: in Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa, 20-22 September, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) foundation meeting; in Europe, Barcelona, Spain, 23-24 September, UBUNTU conference on reform of international institutions.

2005: in Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7 February, with representatives of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) on the state of civil society in the region.

2006: in Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 6 November, WFUNA's World Congress; presentation on democratization of the United Nations; in Europe, Glasgow, Scotland, 21-25 June, CIVICUS World Assembly; Geneva, Switzerland, 20-21 November, UBUNTU Conference on reform of international institutions.

2007: in Europe, Glasgow, Scotland, 27-31 May, CIVICUS World Assembly; Barcelona, Spain, 1-3 December, UBUNTU Dialogues and Seminar on reform of international institutions.

Qualitative Synopsis: Through its activities at the United Nations in General Consultative status, CIVICUS actively promotes the Charter and High Principles of the Institution. In particular, CIVICUS supports, promotes and defends human rights and democratic principles and practices, and the further democratization of intergovernmental institutions. Consistent with CIVICUS' mission its main mandate at the United Nations is to enable Civil Society to achieve full and meaningful participation, particularly by those who are traditionally excluded and left without a voice.

Examples of achievements in this regard include the following: (a) Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations: Our then Secretary-General was a member of the Panel, whose report was issued 21 June 2004. Achievement: contribution to improving United Nations-civil society relations; (b) Millennium Campaign: CIVICUS for itself and as host of GCAP's International Facilitation Group (IFG) Support Team has maintained regular contact with representatives of the Millennium Campaign and has coordinated joint actions and worldwide mobilisations in support of the goals of the Campaign. Achievement: contribution to informing, educating and mobilising civil society on the MDGs; (c) Informal hearings of the General Assembly with non-government organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, United Nations Headquarters New York, 23-24 June 2005 CIVICUS and the Millennium Campaign worked closely on civil society participation at the 2005 World Summit High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly in 14-16 September 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Achievement: contribution to civil society's participation at the High-level Meeting.

During 2006 Office of the President of the General Assembly, United Nations Headquarters, New York: CIVICUS' United Nations Representative participated actively in consultations on enhancing relations between the General Assembly and civil society. Achievement: contribution to improving relations between the General Assembly and civil society, including regular General Assembly President's briefings with civil society.

Democracy Fund: Our then Secretary General served as a member of the Board during the period 2006-2007. Achievement: contribution to issues of civil society funding.

Global Compact: Our United Nations Representative held consultations with Global Compact officials on matters of corporate responsibility and accountability. United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 December 2006. Achievement: contribution to improving civil society-private sector relations.

While the relevance of these and other CIVICUS interventions may vary in each particular case, we respectfully submit that, taken together, they constitute a relevant demonstration of CIVICUS' firm commitment to advancing the principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to enhancing civil society space and meaningful participation.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: During the reporting period, the focus of CIVICUS' representation at the United Nations continued to be: (a) Enhancing civil society space and participation; (b) Human Rights and implementation of the MDGs; and (c) United Nations Reform.

Sample ongoing contacts: Special Adviser on Civil Society Relations, Office of the General Assembly President; United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) Secretary General's Advisory Council; Advisory Board to the Commission on the Legal Empowerment of the Poor, among other.

iii. Activities in Support of Global Principles: MDG: CIVICUS' working relationship with the Millennium Campaign and our collaboration with GCAP placed us in an advantageous position to contribute significantly to the MDGs. While all Goals are interdependent, **Goal 1:** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger has generally received greater attention as being the standard-bearer of all other Goals. **Goal 8:** Develop a Global Partnership for Development is receiving significant attention.

MDG Campaigning Toolkits, developed by CIVICUS and calculated to increase civil society capacity in connection with MDG campaigning. Free of charge to members and non-members.

Climate Change, Adaptation: "The Road to Bali," an effort to inform, educate and mobilize civil society on issues of climate change adaptation, between September and November 2007, CIVICUS' weekly electronic newsletter, Johannesburg, South Africa; **e-CIVICUS:** Weekly electronic newsletter on issues of interest to civil society disseminated to more than 82,000 subscribers worldwide, includes the monthly column "A View from the United Nations."

Civil Society Index (CSI) partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on implementation in African Countries: The CIVICUS CSI Programme and UNDP have collaborated since 1999 in the implementation of the Index in 19 countries, and they have embarked on a new phase of support in 6 African and Arab States in collaboration with other civil society organizations.

2. Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation (IPSF) was founded by indigenous peoples in 1979 as the Chitral Mission of Humanity, an organization, to preserve indigenous cultures of the Kalash & Khow tribes. These tribes have been living, secluded, for over a thousand years in the Himalayan Mountains. They are said to be the tribal descendants of the army of Alexander the Great.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic & Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Kalash & Khow people knew of the United Nations by name only, through the mainstream media. They did not know anything about the United Nation's charter or its goals. These tribes have never had any communication with the United Nations in their whole history. Even their physical links with the rest of the world, such as roads and telephone communication are cut off for six months of the year due to the isolated geography and extreme weather conditions. IPSF has worked for years to bring the voices of the Kalash & Khow tribes to the United Nations to be heard and also to distribute information from the United Nations to educate indigenous peoples of their fundamental human rights and their inherent rights to dignity and self preservation. IPSF is the only representative link, to the modern world, of the indigenous Kalash & Khow tribes of the Himalayas. IPSF introduced these tribes to the goals of the United Nations, and created awareness of these tribes' plight in the United Nations. IPSF educated both the Kalash & Khow tribes making them aware of their place within the United Nations system. The organization has attended the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) meetings since 1995, and collected, disseminated and educated the indigenous tribes, far in the mountains, about the information learned in those meetings. It took many years for IPSF to be able to accomplish this education of the indigenous tribes. This achievement has enabled the United Nations to successfully disseminate its information to these ancient peoples. The organization has also worked with the PFII and the Economic and Social Council to bring tribal leaders to the Permanent Forum meetings where they can see with their own eyes how the United Nations protects their human rights, natural resources, customs and traditions of their ancient way of life. IPSF is the only voice of these people in representing their difficulties to the United Nations as well as informing them of current practices within modern institutions, such as the United Nations, acting as a bridge. Indigenous Peoples around the world, because of their determination to live

according to their customs and traditions, have consistently been marginalized and subject to abuse by the surrounding people and governments. The organization gives a voice to the voiceless, and gives a chance to indigenous peoples to share their knowledge with modern society. IPSF has actively participated in all sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, since 2001. During the reporting period IPSF actively participated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th sessions (10-21 May 2004, 16-27 May 2005, 15-26 May 2006 and 14-25 May 2007) by observing and preparing statements which were recorded and also made available for distribution through the services of the Indigenous Peoples Center for Documentation, Research and Information (DoCip).

ii) Activities undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)

Major actions undertaken during the reporting period were the following:

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 3: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Actions:

- Welfare delivery of wheat and food assistance, transporting wheat to 300 indigenous families year-round and 3000 families during the extreme winter months of the Himalayas when food stocks and supplies run out.

- IPSF's gave micro-loans to indigenous people so that they might stand on their own two feet. This was a sustainable way that the organization worked towards meeting the eradication of poverty goal. For example, a micro-loan of Rupees 2000, approximately 50 dollars, gave a young indigenous Kalash tribe member the ability to buy tools to start his own shoe repair business, sustaining his family and improving their standard of living.

- Organized free medical camps for indigenous tribes of Kalash & Khow tribes.

- Basic medicines were distributed and eye examinations were given free of charge as a part of the preventative medicine initiative.

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education

Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Actions:

- Educational MDG's were met by the IPSF's educational initiative, the World Rooftop Royal Observatory for Science, which allows students in the indigenous valleys to observe the heavens.

- IPSF's head office in Chitral, Pakistan also has a computer literacy center, where indigenous youths were able to receive a free education, learning basic computer skills to better equip them for modern job markets.

- IPSF also held weekly informal lecture series' in different villages to inform indigenous villagers about the pros and cons of unfamiliar products. For example, DDT when first introduced to the indigenous peoples was an unknown hazard and people did not know the negative consequences associated with its use. This was years after the revelation to the rest of the world that it was a highly toxic carcinogen. Some villagers had gone blind due to inadvertent ingestion of DDT by using the bags the chemical were shipped in as storage for wheat. Some women were even using it as treatment for head lice. IPSF distributed information to tribal members on the dangers of using such chemicals.

iii) Activities in support of global principles

1. The United Nations is the organization of global membership, working with governments for peace and development. IPSF is the NGO that works on a grassroots level with the public, in particular with the indigenous people for their human rights and development.

2. IPSF participates in the United Nations meetings & the Permanent Forum II every year and at all significant meetings at the headquarters in New York City, New York.

3. The president of IPSF communicates and gives many speeches to the indigenous communities in village committees, social, cultural and religious gatherings in support of the United Nation's global principles.

4. IPSF works in harmony with local people, utilizing the organization as a bridge between the Kalash and Khow tribes and the United Nations. These people have no contact with the outside world and know very little of the benefits the United Nations can offer in regards to issues pertaining to the Kalash & Khow tribes. IPSF conveys to the people their right to justice and respect for promises made by treaties and agreements.

5. IPSF conveys the message of United Nations global principles to people who have heard of the United Nations by name only. IPSF engenders positive associations of the role of the United Nations within the tribes and the benefits of such a relationship. The organization reaffirms to tribe members

that they have fundamental human rights as a people and as individuals and the United Nations can help them achieve social progress to attain a better standard of life.

3. International Association of Penal Law

(Special; 1948)

PART 1 – Introduction: Objectives and means of achieving these goals

The International Association of Penal Law (AIDP), an organization in consultative status with ECOSOC. According to AIDP's by-laws it is its view that criminality and its prevention and the suppression of crime must be considered from the perspectives of scientific study of the causes of crime, of the offender and of those legal safeguards for society, and the offender. The AIDP seeks to promote the development of legislation and institutions with a view towards improving a more humane and efficient administration of justice. Its interest and the object of its studies and reforms are aimed at all principal systems of law, those which are codified and those which follow the common law; and also substantive and procedural international criminal law. In its activities the Association is guided by the principles established by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

PART II
Scientific activities

The Association orients its program according to the most crucial challenges in the field of penal law and contributes by its scientific events to the aims of Economic and Social Council and in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the areas of organized crime, prevention of terrorism and money laundering. The Association is regularly represented at the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

17th International Congress of Penal Law: The International Association of Penal Law, held its 17th International Congress of Penal Law in Beijing in September 2004 following the 1999 16th Congress in Budapest which had for the first time in the history of the Association's Congresses covered a single subject, "Criminal Justice Systems - Facing the Challenge of Organized Crime", the 17th International Congress of Penal Law dealt again with different topics in the four traditional areas of AIDP-Congresses ((i) Penal Law – General part; (ii) Penal Law – Special Part, (iii) Procedural law and (iv) International Questions).

The four topics were:

- Criminal Responsibility of Minors in National and International Legal Order;
- Corruption and Related Crimes in International Economic Activities; thereby contributing to United Nation's Global Programme against Corruption;

- Principles of Criminal Procedure and their Application in Disciplinary Proceedings;
- Concurrent National and International Jurisdiction and the Principle 'Ne bis in idem'.

Apart from these four topics the Congress dealt in Round Table Discussions with the following topics:

- Regional and National Patterns in the International Trafficking in Women and Children, thus discussing the effects of the Protocol to the Palermo Convention, and
- Computer Crimes, Cyber-Terrorism, Child Pornography and Financial Crimes which were also prepared in preparatory colloquia in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and in Athens.

Planning the 18th International Congress of Penal Law: After the Beijing Congress the board of directors determined in 2006 the four topics of the 18th International Congress of Penal Law that would be held in September 2009 in Istanbul. The four topics were:

- Topic 1: The expanding forms of preparation and participation.
- Topic 2: Financing of Terrorism
- Topic 3: Special Procedural Measures and Respect of Human Rights
- Topic 4: Universal Jurisdiction

These topics prepared by preparatory colloquia: The following which took place in La Coruna, Spain, 5–8 September 2007 (topic 1), and Xi'An, China, 12–15 October 2007 (topic 4).

The national reports submitted to the Preparatory Colloquia as well as the General Reports and the Draft Resolutions were published in four consecutive volumes of the *Revue Internationale de Droit pénal / International Review of Penal Law*, totaling over 2,200 pages.

First World Conference of Penal Law: Apart from the preparation of the next quinquennial Congress the Mexican Section of the International Association of Penal Law organized a four-day conference in Guadalajara, Mexico, 19 – 22 November 2007, working in workshops where the most pressing problems of today's combat of criminality were discussed, i.a. international terrorism and the financing thereof, trafficking of persons in a globalized world, proactive methods of investigation against organized crime and terrorism, globalization and organized crime, cyber criminality and the international harmonization process in criminal law.

Young Penalists: At its 1999 Congress in Budapest the International Association of Penal Law had established a Committee of Young Penalists Lawyers within the Association. Members of the Committee, currently consisting of 5 young jurists, professionals and scholars from around the World (Greece, Brazil, Belgium, Egypt, United States of America), specialists in penal law, international

criminal law and human rights, have participated in all events of the Association, as representatives of the Young Penalists, as well as its Rapporteurs. The Committee also organized a special round table for Young Penalists, one of the Topics of the Association Preparatory Colloquia in La Coruna, Spain on 6 September 2007, titled: *"Preparatory acts, participation and new forms of criminal responsibility under international criminal law and the jurisprudence of international criminal tribunals and courts"*.

Information on the International Association of Penal Law

The Association regularly publishes the Revenue International de Droit Penal/International Review of Penal Law and on its website (www.penal.org) also a special Electronic Revue. This publication covers also the resolutions adopted by all AIDP Congresses.

4. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

A. Brief Introductory statement

i. The aims and purpose of the organization and its main Course of action

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) was established in June 1985, under the name of INGI (Inter-Governmental Conference on IGGI Matters) as an initiative of several Indonesian NGOs and their partners in the Netherlands. INFID is an open and pluralistic network of NGOs from Indonesia and various member countries of the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) as well as of international organizations and individuals with an interest in and commitment to Indonesia.

ii. Amendment and Expanded Areas of Activities

In the November 2006, INFID Extra General Assembly changed its legal entity from Foundation to Membership Association, including an amendment of the INFID By-laws, organization's vision, mission and scope of works. In the Foundation's legal status, organizations and individuals involved in INFID's activities were treated as participants with limited rights and obligations. In the Membership Association's legal status, the registered members have full rights and obligations in the programs and activities conducted by INFID. The members are able to represent INFID in doing advocacy at national and international level, after being approved by the Board of INFID.

New Vision of INFID Association is to realize democracy, equality, social justice and peace and to ensure and fulfill the enforcement of human rights both at national (Indonesia) and global level. The mission is: (i) to increase the people's awareness on the value of human rights, democracy, quality,

social justice and peace through public education; (ii) to conduct policy research and study; (iii) To conduct policy dialogues to foster the realization of the policies which sustain and ensure the enforcement of human rights of Indonesian people particularly the poor people and marginalized people; (iv) to cooperate and build up networks and social solidarity both at national and international levels.

The amendment and the expanded areas of INFID's activities are based on an analysis of the change in the situation at the national level such as the ratification on international conventions; such as ***Convention*** against ***Torture*** and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), Convention On The Elimination Of All Form Of Racial Discrimination (CERD), International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights (ICESCR); at international level such as the global solidarity in against poverty in relation to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and networking at the regional such as within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Human Right's Advocacy.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

2004: INFID was able for the first time to accredit a delegation to the Geneva, Switzerland 60th session United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), 15 March -23 April 2004. INFID Liaison Office Brussels acted as chief delegate and facilitated attendance by 20 persons from 20 INFID NGO members from Indonesia. This was part of INFID advocacy at the United Nations level, including orientation and capacity building for INFID members to strengthen their capabilities in advocacy at the international level.

2005: The INFID representative attended UNHCR 61st Session, 14 March -22 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. The NGO participated in meetings related to ICCPR and ICESCR, lobbied and submitted eight written statements to the Commission representing the Indonesian non-governmental organizations and civil society perspective on the resolutions and decisions.

INFID also participated in The 2005 World Summit - High Level Plenary Meeting, proposed recommendations for revision of the Draft Outcome Document.

The 2005 World Summit- High Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th of the General Assembly, 14-16 September 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York, including participating in GCAP (Global Campaign Against Poverty) meeting: Opening session, Afternoon Workshop: United Nations/Civil Society Partnerships in Larger Freedom, Panel on The Challenges of Partnerships. Lobbied to the government of Indonesia and Africa to include debt problem, fair trade and financing for development in their statement. INFID also distributed INFID's position paper and statements at that event.

2006: INFID representatives attended the 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development (CSD), 8-17 February 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

INFID members from women's groups participated in the 50th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 27 February-10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. The participation of INFID representatives on the CSW 50th session aimed at: monitoring of the Government official report, intervention on the Government Statement by submitting a written statement describing the NGO perspective; intervention in the result of CSW 50th session; building international networking amongst the NGO/delegates and building post-session national network to implement program action in the country.

INFID representatives attended the following meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, all related to ICCPR and ICESCR and United Nations reform: UNHCR 62nd Session, 13 March-21 April 2006 and the 1st session of the Human Rights Council, 19-30 June 2006. INFID submitted 14 written statements in relation to the 62nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

2007: INFID representatives attended and lobbied: at the 4th session of the Human Rights Council, United Nations Geneva 12-30 March 2007, the 6th session of The Human Rights Council, United Nations Geneva, 10-28 September 2007 and United Nations Climate Change Conference, Bali, Indonesia 3-14 December 2007. INFID submitted twelve written statements all related to ICCPR and ICESCR to the Human Rights Council.

INFID also facilitated its members' submission of a Shadow Report regarding the country report on the Convention on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

i. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in field and/or at Headquarters

INFID and its members participated in dialogues and sharing of information with special rapporteurs who visited Indonesia: The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Jorge Bustamante, 12-21 December 2006, The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of Human Rights Defenders, Ms. Hina Jilani, 5 -13 June 2007 and The Special Rapporteur on Torture, Manfred Nowak, 10- 25 November 2007. INFID arranged parallel meeting on World Bank/IMF annual meeting, 16-19 September 2006 in Batam, Indonesia, while the official meeting was held in Singapore.

INFID representatives attended World Bank/IMF annual meeting in Washington D.C., 17-22 September 2007, participating in the dialogue with James Adam, World Bank Vice President, East Asia Pacific region on World Bank Regional strategy for middle income countries and some critical issues.

ii. Initiative undertaken by the organization in support internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

a. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

At International Level: between 2005 and 2007, INFID was active in the following: networking and support campaign of the Global Campaign Against Poverty (GCAP); monitoring Role of The International Financial Institutions and World Trade Organization; involved in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) meetings and discussions/consultations, especially on Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Financing for Development to achieve MDGs, building networks and coordination with United Nations special ambassador on MDG and joint campaign with United Nations Development Programme in Indonesia.

At the Regional Level: From 2005, INFID was involved in GCAP Asia for sharing information and strengthening campaign at regional level, and provided resource persons at the side event on moving forward together to achieve the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific, at UNESCAP meeting, Jakarta, 6 April 2006.

At National and local level: between 2005 until 2007 INFID was active in policy studies and promote alternative policies to Government and Parliament to achieve MDGs. INFID mobilized national campaign through press releases, Radio and television talk show and rally/peace protest, encouraged establishment of national network on MDGs & anti-impoverishment and produce citizen Report on MDG achievement.

Meanwhile at the local level: INFID facilitated members and network in advocacy work, especially to integrate MDG targets and indicators in Pro-poor and Gender budget and development planning advocacy.

In 2007 INFID published the citizens' report on the MDGs Achievement in Indonesia that mirrored the government report on MDGs. The results of the campaigns, workshops and trainings on MDGs include: (i) MDGs have been included in the Middle Term National Development Plan; (ii) the government and CSOs together develop the document for the National Strategy for Poverty Eradication; (iii) Several district governments have adopted MDGs to be included in the medium term district development plans; and (iv) the achievement of MDGs targets is used as indicators of the sub-national governments' performance.

b. Activities in support of Global principles

In supporting Global principles, INFID has integrated universal values and principles in its By-laws and used a Rights-based approach in all INFID advocacy works. Every year INFID conducted thematic serial campaigns and lobbies: in March: related to World Day for Water and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; in October: related with World Habitat Day, World Food Day and International Day for the Eradication of Poverty; in November: related to

International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; in December: World AIDS Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, International Anti-Corruption Day, Human Rights Day and International Migrants Day.

5. Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment

(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

During the period covered by this report, Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment (PIPE) continued to promote dialogue as a tool for studies, knowledge-sharing and proper understanding of indigenous issues and conflict situations. Through initiatives such as conferences, workshops, roundtables, written statements and effective use of the media, PIPE undertook follow-up actions United Nations resolutions. PIPE's research project on the identity of indigenous peoples in Africa, which started in 2004 has continued. It has become a means for building a reliable database and resource to select and sponsor participants for United Nations events. PIPE promotes partnership by creating projects of common interest, develop good relations within, between and among indigenous organizations working with the United Nations. It initiates grassroots issues to engage large and small Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to discuss indigenous challenges, including providing leadership to advocate respect for indigenous economic, environmental, political and cultural rights. Founded in June 1993 during the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria held in 14-15 June 1993, PIPE continued its partnership with the United Nations, collaborating with Member States and bringing indigeous groups together to focus attention on needs of indigenous peoples.

i. PART II. Contribution of the organization to/participation in the work of the United Nations

Contribution to/and participation of PIPE in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

i. PIPE participated in all the seven sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) so far held. Among them were those held during the period covered by this report: (i) 3rd session, 10-21 May 2004; (ii) 4th session, 16-27 May 2005; (iii) 5th session, 15-26 May 2006; (iv) 6th session, 14-26 May, 2007 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. PIPE also participated in the annual DPI/NGO Conferences and organized events during some of the DPI/NGO meetings. PIPE participated in the planning process to choose some of the themes of the events and made it a priority to emphasize indigenous issues.

ii. During the reporting period, PIPE participated in the following Annual DPI/NGO Conferences at United Nations Headquarters, New York: the 57th that focused on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Civil Society Takes Action held on 8-10 September 2004; the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", 7-9 September 2005; the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference held on 6 - 8 September 2006 that

discussed ways and means for strengthening collaboration between local communities and global institutions. The 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Climate Change: How it Impacts Us All held on 5 -7 September 2007, which PIPE representatives utilized to draw attention to environmental concerns of indigenous peoples. PIPE submitted written statements at each of UNPFII sessions and sponsored participants to attend all NGO/DPI conferences and Permanent Forum sessions.

iii. PIPE Contribution to United Nations Secretary-General's report on the preliminary review of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (E/2004/CRP.11-12): The United Nations Secretary General in his annual report of 2004, acknowledged the contribution by PIPE to the work of the United Nations Secretariat. The report specifically mentioned PIPE President, Goodluck Diigbo for his contribution on behalf of PIPE.

iv. Economic and Social Council, Substantive Session, New York, 3-28 July 2006. PIPE president made presentation under Item 2 of the provisional agenda. The session focused on: "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development." PIPE president participated throughout process and submitted a written statement retained in the United Nations records as - E/2006/NGO/19. The final document underscores the need to address indigenous concerns. PIPE recognized that addressing the concerns of indigenous peoples requires "concrete and substantial" international support, which was why PIPE continued to reach out to governments and international organizations to promote genuine partnerships in specific areas for action, including PIPE advocacy on village development attention, development of the agricultural sector, environmental protection, right to development, skills acquisition and employment.

PART III: Cooperation with United Nations, member states, bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

PIPE maintained a relationship with the United Nations through collaboration with the Office of the Secretary General (PIPE's supply of information for Secretary-General's report); partnership with Permanent Mission of Republic of Peru (organizing conference and dialogue forums) collaborated with Department of Public Information (with which PIPE is also affiliated) worked with the secretariat of the United Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to register PIPE's participants from different regions each year since 2002. This has created room for PIPE to bring in more representatives from indigenous groups and nations to participate in the United Nations activities, particularly those of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The Permanent Mission of Guatemala, cosponsored the launching of PIPE's Partnership Electronic Communication System, PECS (an internet portal), Chile and other Member States have supported several of PIPE events, which helped to strengthen indigenous people's faith in the United Nations. Through more organizing of collaborative events with United Nations Member States and bringing people who would otherwise not take part in the United Nations activities, PIPE was able to promote proper understanding of some critical issues on United Nations agenda.

PART IV Changes During Quadrennial Period Under Review

Since PIPE gained consultative status, one significant change occurred which has had significant impact on the work of PIPE in relation to the United Nations and its Member States. The General Assembly adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 13 September 2007 impacted PIPE's direction in human rights dialogue. PIPE on 10 December 2007, launched a preliminary Programme of Action designed to bring all interested parties to the table in the future to iron out differences. The 60th Anniversary of Human Rights Day of 10 December 2007 was utilized by PIPE to begin the initiative. PIPE has observed the anniversary each year to reaffirm its commitment and launch new human rights strategies to keep indigenous rights in the limelight. PIPE's new Programme of Action seeks to build consensus to translate the already declared rights of indigenous peoples into specific measures within national frameworks. PIPE recognizes that by the absence of consensus in the General Assembly adoption of the Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples, there is still need for extensive consultations. PIPE has realized that given current trends of bloody conflicts in regions where indigenous peoples were involved in conflicts over their rights to self-determination, control of lands and natural resources, there is still much work to be done for indigenous peoples to enjoy their rights.

PART V. Some Initiatives of PIPE during the period of this report

i. PIPE Economic Security Workshop as Means of Achieving Millennium Development Goals, (MDGs). An initiative of PIPE organized as part of the civil society action during the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 8-10 September 2004.

ii. Partnership Electronic Communications System, PECS: 26 May 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York, Chairperson of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpus launched PIPE's initiative, the first non-governmental organization Internet portal for indigenous peoples worldwide. Significantly, the event took place alongside the fourth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. PECS aided in carrying issues discussed at the Forum to the next level by extending the dialogue beyond United Nations Headquarters. It provided the opportunity to follow up issues brought to the Permanent Forum. Before then, there had been no opportunity for indigenous peoples to share their experiences once they returned home from New York. The use of the internet portal was reported in many indigenous languages and publicized by the media.

iii. 28 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York, World Village Day: PIPE initiated and observed its First World Village Day at the United Nations in New York along with partners in different regions. The event was to further raise awareness about the need for village-centred development. PIPE had suggested a World Village Day event be used by the United Nations to further promote its emphasis on village rural development. The Day has since been taken over by the Global Village Congress (GVC), which was originally set up and supported by PIPE as part of its effort to encourage direct funding of village initiatives.

iv. Launch of the Global Village Congress (GVC): Events of 22 August 2006: National Press Club, Washington DC and 12 April 2006 Wageningen, The Netherlands: These two events divided by the Atlantic were undertaken by PIPE to launch the Global Village Congress, a non-profit organization registered both in Washington D.C. and The Netherlands. The initiative has helped to further draw worldwide attention to the idea of Bottom-Up Culture of Development. The Bottom-Up Culture seeks to encourage grassroots beneficiaries of development financing to set their own priorities and to be responsible for contributing skills and resources, monitoring services and assessment to evaluate outcome development support by rich countries. "After 50 years and more than a trillion dollars, it is clear that foreign aid has failed," said Adam Lerrick, scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and economics professor at Carnegie Mellon University, because the money has flowed typically to countries with corrupt governments. Linda Docter, a project manager of the Dutch Government Advisory Council on Research for Spatial Planning, Nature and Environment, speaking as the President of the GVC said that "the time is right for new approaches to development cooperation to reach local communities." PIPE's work has grown over the years. However, through United Nations renewed interest in indigenous issues, PIPE remains determined to continue to build a more formidable partnership with the United Nations for progress. Director of the International Labour Organization, Djankou Ndjonkou said, "an organization such as GVC can serve as an effective vehicle for institutions like the International Labour Organization and other United Nations agencies to get needed resources to poor villages." PIPE Looks Back to the Future.